Anti-dumping action against cheap Chinese raw silk

1660. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of remedial measures taken so far, in connection with the anti-dumping action against cheap Chinese raw silk exported by China to India and to prevent imports of raw silk at low price under duty exemption channels and diverting a major quantum of the same to domestic market instead of exporting under-finished products, running the entire silk producing farmers and finished silk products producing industries of India and paving a way for foreign exchange reserves crisis; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not having taken remedial measures so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) On the basis of an application filed by the cottage/filature/multiend silk reelers associations located in the States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) had initiated anti-dumping investigation on 17.7.2002 into the import of mulberry raw silk (not thrown), 2A grade and below, originated in or exported from People's Republic of China. Defenitive anti-dumping duty was imposed on mulberry raw silk, China PR @ difference between US$ 27.97 per kg. and the landed value of import with effect from 10.7.2003.

Licenses under duty exemption schemes are issued to exporters under conditions for export production with positive value addition and obligation to export resultant/finished products within a stipulated period. In case any diversion of imported raw materials come to notice, action is taken under Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade and by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DR) under the Customs Act.